

VOL. XVIII.



Our Home, our Country, our Brother Man.

Analysis of the Apple.

Although apples have been eaten ever since the days of Adam, we believe the chemical composition of them has not, until recently, been determined by actual analysis.

This analysis has been made by J. H. Salisbury, M. D., who has communicated the results to the Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, and they have been published in the Transactions.

The varieties analyzed were the Tolman Sweet, Roxbury Russet, Kilham Hill, English Russet, and Rhode Island Greening.

In the ashes of the Roxbury Russet and R. I. Greening, he found the following mineral substances:

	Russet.	Greening.
Carbuncular acid,	14.11	18.03
Silica, (flint),	2.278	1.412
Phos. of Iron,	1.564	1.277
Phos. acid,	15.057	11.664
Lime,	4.857	4.421
Magnesia,	1.903	2.211
Potash,	34.058	38.440
Soda,	25.175	22.781
Chlorine,	2.30	2.272
Sulphuric Acid,	6.880	8.010
Organic matter,	5.021	7.503

100,000 100,000

Dr. Salisbury observes that in silica the apple is by no means rich, containing in the varieties examined from about 1 to 2.3 per cent.

The phosphate of iron ranges from about 1 to 2 per cent.; the phosphoric acid from 11 to 15 per cent.; the lime from about 3 to 5 per cent.; the magnesia from about 1 to 2.2 per cent.; the soda from about 35 to 42 per cent.; the soda from 19.3 per cent. to 30.4 per cent.; the chlorine from 1.85 to 2.33 per cent.; and sulphuric acid from 6.66 to 8.02 per cent.

It will be seen, therefore, that the percentage of ashes in the apple is small; 1000 lbs. of fresh apple contain about 827 lbs. of water, 170.4 lbs. of organic matter destroyed by heat, and 2.6 lbs. of inorganic matter or ashes.

One thousand pounds of dry apple contain between 17 and 18 lbs. of water.

One hundred pounds of the ashes, according to this analysis, deprived of the carbonic acid which is formed while burning, contain 13 lbs. of phosphoric acid, 7 lbs. sulphuric acid, 38 lbs. of potash, and 25 lbs. of soda.

The organic materials in the apple are made up, principally of a species of gum, and also of sugar and vegetable extract, malic acid, albumen, &c., all of which the Dr. has laid down in tables with their several proportions.

What is the practical use of this analysis, you will say? Why, a guide to the best kinds of manures for your orchards. Supply it with such manures as will afford the material found in apples, viz.: for phosphoric acid, bones in the form of hoofs, or horse dung; Sulphuric acid and lime, in the form of plaster of Paris; Potash, in the form of ashes and such like materials, &c., &c. By knowing what are the principal materials of the apple, we can judge better what it requires for food itself, in order to give us the greater return.

Muck.

If it becomes sufficiently dry to allow you to dig it, be sure to lay in a good store of muck, to be converted into manure for use next spring.

Dr. Field stated once, before the New York Farmers' and Mechanics' Club, that he managed muck in this way. "This year I have raised a thousand cart loads of muck upon my fields, and my crops are fine. I have hauled out of the muck holes in August, when the weather is dry, after the harvest is over. I haul it out with a one-horse plow. I am sowing four or five acres this year in the same manner, and will furnish seed to others, who wish to try it, at two dollars per bushel." N. FOSTER.

Culture of Onions.

In this section of Maine it has been almost impossible to raise onions, because of the ravages of an insect that lays its egg in the stalk, which hatches a maggot which soon destroys them.

We have thought a few hints on the subject might be of use at the present time in order to induce others to try some experiments.

It has been suggested that the egg of the fly is laid in the seed and not in the stalk and that if the seed be soaked a short time in warm water these eggs would be hatched, and thus the maggot be got rid of. Let this be tried faithfully and carefully. Then we would suggest that seed be sown at this time of the year. Perhaps the fly will not operate so late in the season. If they do not, the onions will grow as large as scorns or walnuts. Take them in the fall and lay them away where they will be preserved until spring. Then set them out early—they will grow and thus become early onions.

Another mode of raising early onions in spite of the fly is to set out large onions, as if for seed. When the stalk grows up break the top down. This prevents it from going to seed, and it will push out bulbs from the old one, which may be detached and set out, and thus early onions obtained.

Perhaps the Tartar method might be serviceable among us. We are told by travellers that the Tartars never sow the seed of onions, because they think that too long a process. They dry and smoke in a chimney those that they wish to propagate, and in spring, when the time to plant them has arrived, they eat them diagonally into quarters, but so as not to separate the pieces entirely from each other. They set these onions in rows, when thus prepared, in good soil well dug, but not freshly manured, at about ten inches from each other and two inches deep. These onions are said to increase extraordinarily, and grow large and strong. We cannot vouch for this mode, having never tried it.

The potatoe onion, we believe, has never been tried much if any among us. This is a variety that are planted in hills, or buried like potatoes in hills, and they come up and grow well, and produce abundantly.

We suggest these ideas with a hope that on trial some of them will prove to be successful. We could formerly raise onions with great ease, but not now. We are under the necessity of importing large quantities into the State. Instead of that, we ought to be exporters of them.

Average yield per acre, 50 bushels 15 pounds."

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING,

SEPTEMBER 5, 1850.

NO. 36.

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

Hay Caps.

MR. EDITOR:—I see in your last paper that you rather discourage the use of Hay Caps, and doubt the utility of making them. I have used these three or four years, and have found them of very great use in case of storms. You will recollect that we had a very severe storm on Friday, the 19th inst. On the 18th, I put up sixty cocks of hay and capped them, and they stood till Monday the 22d. I then opened them, and got it in. The hay was sweet—not more colored than I had had it by a heavy dew. I considered that each cock was enough better to pay for the cap. My neighbors who had hay out, thought it very much hurt—it was blighted and soured.

To test my caps, when I first got them, I mowed a piece of rye, cocked it up, and let it stand a month. The bottoms were injured from the ground, but the tops were dry and sweet as when first cut, although there had been several heavy rains.

Your correspondent asks how and of what they are made.

Take sheathing, one and one-fourth to one and one-half yards wide; tear it into squares; and with a tape needle put a loop in each corner—and they are done. Prepare four sticks about eighteen inches long, for each cap; let two stand at opposite corners, draw the cap over the cock, twist the cock, and pass the stick through the loop, and up (not down) into the cock of hay, and it will stand both wind and rain a month, if you wish.

I got about 100 caps, and have seldom wished to use more. I do not put them on when the weather looks fine, nor can I always get them in case of a shower, but I think I have not missed using them when I had hay in cock in case of a storm, for four years. Yours, with respect,

ED. EMERSON.

Hollis, N. H., July 29, 1850.

We find no difficulty in securing our hay when we are not suddenly overtaken by a shower; and our correspondent admits that caps cannot be used in case of such showers. We never calculate on letting hay stand out a week or a month; but should it stand so long, we should prefer to have no other cap than that which we make of hay, because a cotton cap would hold wet longer than any kind of hay would hold it.

[Ed. Massachusetts Ploughman.

PER CONTRA:—Our friend Moses Taber, of Vassalboro, informed us the other day, that he received great benefit from hay caps in preserving hay that was caught out during one of the rainy weeks that we have had this season. The only trouble he experienced in regard to them was—he hadn't enough of them. The haying season of 1850 has been a hard one, on account of frequent rains; and we are persuaded that if hay caps, like those recommended by Mr. Emerson, had been more in use, a vast quantity of hay would have been better secured.

[Ed. ME. FARMER.

TO PICKLE CUCUMBERS. A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator furnishes the following:

"Every one hundred cucumbers, after being wiped dry, pack down with a pint of fine rock salt, then pour over boiling water and cover up tight. Let them stand twenty-four hours, then drain off, and pour on scalding vinegar, (be sure that it is cider vinegar,) with spine, and a small bit of alum. Cover tight, and they are finished for Boston market—in fact they will do for any market."

Written for the Maine Farmer.

AMOUNT OF SEED WHEAT TO THE ACRE.

MR. HOLMES.—Dear Sir:—With this I send you some samples of winter wheat, which I have raised this year. No. 1 is from seed procured a few years ago by Mr. B. Nason, of Hallowell, New York, and I suppose it to be the White Flint. No. 2 is the Poland wheat, and is not a fair specimen. A small part of this kind "lodged," before it filled; and some of the sheaves of lodged wheat were threshed with the lot from which the sample was taken. Neither kind "winter killed," rusted, or was molested by the weevil. The crop is not all threshed, but is estimated at twenty-five bushels to the acre.

Another correspondent of the same paper adds, after giving directions for making cucumber pickles: "Pickle prepared in this way will keep an indefinite length of time, and preserve all the freshness of the first pickling, by paying proper attention to the vinegar. After standing some days, a scum will rise and cover the surface of the vinegar. When this takes place, the vinegar should immediately be taken out and sealed, the scum skimmed off, and then while hot poured again to the pickles. This writer further says that if this recipe is followed, he will warrant as good pickles as were ever seen in Boston, and they will keep for aught known to carry round the globe. He has had them to carry with any trouble more than a year, and the last were as good as the first.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER



R. EATON, Proprietor. E. HOLMES, Editor

AUGUSTA: THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1850.

The World's Industrial Exhibition in 1851.

It is to be hoped that the people of Maine will not be backward in furnishing for the exhibition to be held at London, next year, an assortment of such articles as come within the objects of the enterprise. There are materials sufficient both of natural product and manufactured to make as fine a display as can be sent from any other section. We approve the suggestion of Brother Drew, that the people of Maine not only bring forward such articles as can be furnished in our borders, worthy a place at such a display as is contemplated, but send it there in a Maine Ship, manned with Maine boys, and have them all exhibited as the products of our State.

It is an undertaking that will require time, labor and funds. Where the latter are to be obtained is not yet certain.

That our readers may know what progress has been made in this matter we will give the following statements.

Gov. Hubbard having received a circular from the Central Committee at Washington requesting him to appoint a committee in Maine to correspond and act with them in the promotion of the design—immediately complied with their request by appointing the following named gentlemen, addressing each one with this circular,

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, §

Augusta, Aug. 17, 1850.

Sir:—You are probably aware, that measures are in progress in England, having for their object an "Industrial Exhibition" from all parts of the civilized world, in May, 1851. I have received a communication from the Central Committee of the United States at Washington, who are in correspondence with the Royal Commissioners, and through whom only the productions of American Art and Industry can be entitled to admission at said exhibition, requesting me to "appoint a local committee or committee, to correspond with them and to select articles as may be submitted by the citizens of Maine, suitable for exhibition." The better to accomplish the objects for which they were appointed and our citizens be enabled to avail themselves of the advantages promised by the exhibition.

In compliance with that request I have taken the liberty to name the following gentlemen for that committee, viz.—Rufus McElroy, Parsonsfield; Stephen L. Goodale, Sauc; William P. Haines, Biddeford; Oliver Gerrish, and Charles Q. Clapp, Portland; Daniel C. Emery, Gorham; Robert L. Clegg, Falmouth; George F. Morse, Bath; Isaac Reed, Waldo-horn; Wm. R. Frye, Lewiston; Robert H. Gardner, Gardner; Samuel K. Gilman, Alden Sampson, Hallowell; John D. Lang, Vassalboro; Reuben B. Dunn, Fayette; Ezekiel Holmes, Winthrop; Wm. A. Drew, Augusta; John L. Cutler, Farmington, William Tripp, Wihon; H. J. Anderson, Belfast; T. M. Morrow, Searsport; Abner Coburn, Bloomingdale; Samuel Taylor, Fairfield; William Oakes, Sangerville; Franklin Muzzy, Bangor; Lysander Cutler, Dexter; Edward S. Jarvis, Surry; William D. Dana, Perry; Anson G. Chandler, Calais; John Hodges, Houlton.

I have also appointed a committee to obtain official authority for doing this, and act only through a desire to serve the "Central Committee" and the community, in the promotion of this magnificent undertaking; and while I am aware that the labors of the committee must be gratuitous, I cannot but hope that the Industry, Enterprise, and Natural Resources of Maine, will be fully represented at the Show of the Industrial Skill of Nations.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

JOHN HUBBARD.

P. S. I take the liberty of appointing a meeting of the Committee, to be held in the Capitol, Augusta, on Wednesday, August 29th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and hope you may feel sufficient interest in this important subject to be present at that time and place.

Agreeably to the notice as many of the committee as could conveniently attend met at the State House, on the 28th, were called to order by the Governor, and on motion, Hon. Job Prince, of Turner, was chosen Chairman, and E. Holmes, of Winthrop, Secretary.

The Governor then succinctly stated the reasons why he had appointed the committee, and the duties they were expected to perform.

Mr. Drew, of Augusta, read a letter from Hon. Rufus McElroy, of Parsonsfield, stating the reasons why he could not attend, but expressing his willingness to co-operate with the committee. Mr. Goodale, of Sauc, also read a letter from the Hon. Wm. P. Haines, of Biddeford, of like import.

The committee were then addressed by Mr. Drew, stating more fully the objects of the exhibition, and what it would be desirable for Maine to do, if it could be accomplished.

Messrs. Holmes, Coburn, Goodale, Emery and Sampson, also gave their views and opinions on the subject.

On motion, by E. Holmes, the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, Maine has abundant resources in natural productions and manufactured articles to enable her to make a very respectable display at the great Industrial Exhibition, to be held in London in May, of 1851.

Resolved, That a Committee of correspondence, research, and plan for accomplishing the enterprise in view, so far as Maine is concerned, be appointed, who shall report at a future meeting.

The chairman then nominated the following gentlemen, who were chosen, viz.—

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.



ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The steamer America, from Liverpool for New York, arrived at Halifax, on Tuesday evening of last week.

Cotton has declined 1d.

ENGLAND. The chief feature of English news, is the Queen's speech upon the prorogation of Parliament. The following paragraphs are all that possess any general interest.

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to give my attention to the act which you have passed for the improvement of the mercantile naval service. It is, I trust, calculated to promote the welfare of every nation, and to secure this essential branch of the national interests.

The act for the gradual discontinuance of imports within the limits of the metropolis is in this taken up. An amendment appropriating \$30,000 for books for new members was adopted. Also one appropriating \$18,000 for outfit for Charge d'Affairs to Portugal, Ecuador, Guatemala and New Grenada.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Aug. 26.

SENATE. A motion to take up a resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress, was made—only voting in favor of the same.

The Fugitive Slave bill was read a third time and passed without a division, after a few words from Mr. Dickinson's declaration of his views in its favor.

HOUSE. The Mail route bill was taken up and passed, and afterwards passed.

The mail and diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up. An amendment appropriating \$30,000 for books for new members was adopted.

Also one appropriating \$18,000 for outfit for Charge d'Affairs to Portugal, Ecuador, Guatemala and New Grenada.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27.

SENATE. The Senate was occupied in Executive Session.

HOUSE. The appropriation bill came up from the Committee on Ways and Means, for an amendment to the appropriation for a Charge to Nicaragua was agreed to. The appropriation for public buildings at St. Louis and Bangor, and for back rooms of the Congress debates of Mr. Gale and Mr. Rives, were rejected. Those for buildings at Mobile and Bath, and for the Globe newspaper rooms, were concurred in. The bill was then passed, 131 to 62.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

SENATE. Mr. Clay moved to take up the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, with the view of making it the spear-head for the other bills then under consideration.

Mr. Foote and Pease each laid up the table amendments to be presented. Mr. Atchison moved that the bill be laid on the table, which was done, 16 to 36. The bill was then made the order for Monday at 1 o'clock.

After some debate the special order was postponed, and the Senate took up the House bill.

Pending the discussion on this bill and the amendments thereto, the Senate was in Executive session, and when the door were opened, adjourned.

HOUSE. The Utah bill was referred to the committee of the whole.

The Senate bills granting lands in Arkansas, and the various duties on imports and tonnage, were committed.

The Motion of Boundary bill was next in course, of motion of Mr. Inge, the chair put the question, shall the bill be rejected; and the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Hillard here rose and addressed the Committee, exciting great interest. He would vote for the boundary bill if assured, as he might say was, that the Wilmot Proviso would not be applied to territory secured by the North.

Mr. McClellan followed with a few remarks to show that the debate would be perfectly useless. He moved the previous question. The motion was lost—36 to 168.

THURSDAY, Aug. 29.

SENATE. The West Point bill was discussed and with some amendments, among which was one making the salaries of each of the Professors \$200, was ordered for engrossment.

The boundary bill was then resumed, and after an hour's spirited debate, the Senate went into executive session, and remained with closed doors until it adjourned.

HOUSE. After an exciting debate, the Senate's bill was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Boyd explained his substitute at length and withdrew the Utah section.

Mr. Clingman proposed an amendment providing for a territory of "Colorado" below 36° 30' in California, which, after objections and disorder he explained and advocated.

Mr. Root moved for instructions in favor of the bill.

Under date Paris, Thursday, it is stated that since the President left Lyons, his progress has been satisfactory, and impartial reports declare that public feeling generally is decidedly in his favor. A telegraphic despatch from Paris, of Friday, contains similar news.

Accounts from the provinces state that the weather is exceedingly wet and unfavorable for harvesting, in consequence of which there has been a delay of about 60 days on the sack floor.

The commerce of Paris has suffered a great deal.

They remain in communication with the titles of the news.

having left and sail;—authors, we are officers of the I

which I own the manumission. It will, of us all.

and I have not the final command they beautify, even though it is to ready

back the only hope we have our constitutions and houses

on the table;—

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from Kiel to Rendsburg.

The latter retreated to the main body before the bridge, and a sharp struggle ensued, which gradually extended itself along the right wing to the eastward, as far as the Duxerst—it lasted for two hours. The battle was fought in the Schleswig Holsteiners, but the latter advanced and won the day.

The Danes fled in such a hurry that they left behind all their killed and wounded, which is to ready

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Rust.

THE DEATH OF S. MARGARET FULLER.

By G. F. R. JAMES.

High hopes and bright thins early path bedecked,
And aspirations beautiful, though wild,
A heart too strong, a powerful will unchecked,
A dream that earth-things could be undefined,
But soon, around thee, grew a golden chain,
That bound the woman to more human things,
And taught with joy—and it may be, with pain—
That there are limits to Spirit's wings.

Husband and child—the loving and beloved—

Won, from the vast of thought, a mortal part,
The impassioned wife and mother, yielding proved
Mind has, itself, a master—the heart.

Is distant lands swallowed up old fame

There found'st; the only chain thy spirit knew,
But, captive, let's thy captors, from the shuns
Of ancient freedom, to the pride of new.

And loved hearts cling around thee, on the deck,

Welling with sunny hopes 'neath sunny skies;
The wide horizon round then had no speck;

E'en doubt herself could see no cloud arise.

The loved one clung around thee, when the call,
O'er wide Atlantic billows, onward bore

Thy freight of joys, and the expanding gale

Pressed the glad bark toward thy native shore.

The loved one clung around thee, still, when all

Was darkness, tempest, terror and dismay—

More closely clung around thee, when the pull
Of fate was pulling o'er the mortal clay.

With them to live—with them, with them to die—

Sublime of human love intense and true!

Was thy last prayer over the Deity,

And it was granted thee by love divine.

In the same bower—in the same dark grave—

Mother, and child, and husband, find their rest.

The dream is ended: and the solemn wave

Give back the gift to thy country's breast.

THE TELEGRAPH.

By JOHN PIERPONT.

When the half century, that now expires,

Drew its first breath; of Telegraphic wires,

Nothing was known; a bonfire on a hill

Had long announced approaching good or ill;

The Hebrews' fire-sign on Beth Nacareen

Told of the spoiler that was threatening them;

And the same signal haled the Greek with pyx,

And knew from it the fate of fallen Troy.

Bale-fire that played on Chevot's rocky head

Reflected from the Teviot's glassy bed;

Advised the wary Scotmen of "the hour,"

When from the South "approached proud Edward's

Host."

Now, in the woodes, Telegraph's long arm

Had just been taught to indicate alarm;

And, I believe, Brest and Boulogne,

Had also made the Gothic semaphore,

To do as much as that; and something more.

"Twill be remembered that the famed "blue-lights,"

That burned so treasonably on Groton's heights,

To show the British how to run away.

From our own guns, were of a later day?

But now, both editors and news-boys laugh

At bale-fire and the timber in the graph;

Quicker than you can light your beacon fire

Morse yokes the lightning to his car of wire,

And if the message travels with the sun,

In less than no time is the message done.

On Heaven's sweet light, and all the affairs of men—

A hero Chieftain, laying down his pen,

Closes his eyes in Washington at ten:

The lightning courier leaps along his line,

And at St. Louis tells the tale at nine;

Halting a thousand miles whence he departed,

And getting an hour before he started."

The Story-Celler.

From Dickens' Household Words.

THE POWER OF MERCY.

The quaint old town of Lambourgh is quiet

enough in general. Why all this bustle to-day?

Along the hedge-bound road, which leads to it, carts, chaises, and vehicles of every description are joggling along filled with countrymen; and here and there the scurly cloak or straw bonnet of some female occupying a chair, placed somewhat unsteadily behind them, contrasts gaily with the dark coats, or grey smock-frocks of the front row; from every cottage of the suburb, some individuals join the stream, which rolls on increasing through the streets till it reaches the castle. The ancient moat teems with idlers, and the hill opposite, usually the quiet domain of a score or two of peaceful sheep, the pulses of the surrounding agitation.

The voice of the multitude which surrounds the court-house, sounds like the murmur of the sea, till suddenly it is raised to a sort of shout. John West, the terror of the surrounding country, the sheep-stealer, the burglar, had been found guilty.

"What is the sentence?" is asked by a hundred voices.

"The answer is 'Transportation for Life.'

But there was one standing aloof on the hill, whose inquiring eye wandered over the crowd with indescribable anguish, whose pallid cheek grew more and more ghastly at every denunciation of the culprit, and who, when at last the sentence was pronounced, fell insensible upon the green-sward—it was the burglar's son.

When the boy recovered from his swoon, it was late in the afternoon; he was alone; the faint twinkling of the sheep-bell had again repeated the sound of the human chorus of execration, and dread, and jesting; all was peaceful, he could not understand why he lay there, so weak and sick. He raised himself tremulously and looked around, the turf was cut and spoilt by the trampling of many feet. All his life of the last few months floated before his memory, his residence in his father's home with ruffianly comrades, the desperate schemes he heard as he pretended to sleep on it; Mr. Leyton calmly restrained him—"You must not escape."

"I cannot stop here. I cannot bear to look at you. Let me go!" The lad said this wildly, and shook himself away.

"Why, I intend you nothing but kindness."

A new flood of tears gushed forth; and George West said between his sobs :

"Whilst you were searching for me to help me, I was trying to burn you in your house. I cannot bear it." He sank on his knees, and covered his face with both hands.

There was a long silence, for Mr. and Mrs. Leyton were as much moved as the boy, who was bowed down with shame and penitence, to which he had hitherto been a stranger.

At last the clergyman asked, "What could have induced you to commit such a crime?"

Rising suddenly in the excitement of remorse, gratitude, and many feelings new to him, he hesitated for a moment, and then told his story; he related his trials, his sins, his sorrows, his supposed wrongs, his burning anger at the terrible fate of his only parent, his rage at the exultation of the crowd; his desolation on recovering from his swoon, his thirst for vengeance; the attempt to satisfy it. He spoke with untiring, child-like simplicity, without attempting to suppress the emotions which successively overcame him.

Suddenly a thought occurred to him,—his eyes sparkled with fierce delight. "I know where he lives," said he to himself; "he has the farm and parsonage at Millwood. I will go there at once; it is almost dark already. I will do as I heard my father say and once did to the Squire. I will set his barns and his house on fire. Yes, yes, he shall burn for it—he shall go no more fathers fathers."

To procure a box of matches was an easy task, and that was all the preparation he made.

The autumn was far advanced. A cold wind was beginning to moan amongst the almost leaf-

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

loss trees, and George West's teeth chattered and his ill-clad limbs grew numb as he walked along the fields leading to Millwood. "Lucy it's a dark night; this fine wind will fan the flame nicely," he repeated to himself.

The clock was striking nine, but all was quiet as midnight; not a soul was stirring, not a light in the parsonage windows that he could see.

A heart too strong, a powerful will unchecked,

A dream that earth-things could be undefined,

But soon, around thee, grew a golden chain,

That bound the woman to more human things,

And taught with joy—and it may be, with pain—

That there are limits to Spirit's wings.

Husband and child—the loving and beloved—

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Of fate was pulling o'er the mortal clay.

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Sublime of human love intense and true!

Was thy last prayer over the Deity,

And it was granted thee by love divine.

In the same bower—in the same dark grave—

Mother, and child, and husband, find their rest.

The dream is ended: and the solemn wave

Give back the gift to thy country's breast.

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